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THE CHRONICLE

VOL VI. NO. 32.

CROSSFIELD ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1913.

PRICE \$1 A YEAR.

LAUT BROS.

DUCK SHOOTING begins August 23rd, how is your old gun. We have been fortunate in securing a quantity of travellers sample guns that we are able to offer at unusually attractive prices. Now is the time to secure that gun you have been wanting for years.

1-Alger Arms Co., Automatic Safety Hammerless, top snap, side locks, best rolled steel barrels, matted extension rib, double bolt, polished walnut checkered pistol grip stock with rubber cap and butt plate, chequered patent fore end, both barrels choke bored, 14 inch stock, 2 1/4 inch drop, 12 gauge, 30 inch barrel	\$20.00
1-Alger Arms Co., Double Barreled Hammer Model, 12 gauge, with fine Damascus barrels, nicely finished	\$16.00
1-Same specifications but different finish	\$15.00
1-Imported, 12 gauge Hammer Model, nicely finished throughout, with barrels stamped "Damascus steel warranted Gov't test," good gun for anybody	\$14.00
1-Single Barrel Davenport, 12 gauge, with 30 inch special shaped detachable barrel, made from fine grain decarbonized rolled steel	\$13.00

And do not forget that we carry a full line of **Ammunition** in both **U.M.C. Dominion**, and that we are headquarters for **Sporting Goods During the Open Season.**

**Laut Brothers,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES.**

Pioneer Store

BIG SALE OF HATS!!

To clear them out regardless of cost price.

Can you beat these prices anywhere?

It will pay you to step in and step under one of these Barrington Hats at these attractive prices. All Hats in the store are offered, and the Sale will last during August.

85.00 Panama Hats, for \$6.00	\$1.50 Straw Hats, for \$1.10
6.50 .. 4.85	1.00 .. .75
5.00 .. 3.75	.40 .. .30
3.50 .. 2.60	4.00 Cowboy Hats, for \$3.00
7.00 Silk Velour, for 5.00	2.75 Hats, for \$2.00
3.75 Hats for 2.80	2.50 .. 1.80
3.50 .. 2.60	2.25 .. 1.65
3.00 .. 2.25	2.00 .. 1.50
1.75 .. 1.30	

Bring in all your Fresh Eggs.

We are paying 27c in trade 25 cents Cash.

**Wm. Urquhart,
GENERAL MERCHANT,
Crossfield, Alta.**

Local and General

Duck shooting opens this Saturday, the 23rd inst. The sports of the town and district are making preparations for a good time on that date.

Mr. M. L. Boyle arrived home on Saturday last after a two months absence visiting at the old home. Mr. Boyle met his in Colgate.

Mr. West, late of the Canadian Bank of Commerce staff Lethbridge, has taken up his duties as teller at the local bank.

Lewis Russell and Son who have been farming the DeBuse farm have leased the W. M. Stafford place and will shortly move to their new home.

See McRory and Sons for your wants in loaded shells.

Levi Bone who has been running a dray business in Munson will move back shortly to his farm near Crossfield.

Mrs. Jas. Cavendar arrived home during the week greatly improved in health after her recent illness.

Mr. P. D. Addis has again resumed his duties at the local bank after a two weeks holiday.

The Washington Alberta Land Co. are making extensive repairs to their elevator.

If you require to renew your old Loan or take out a new one call and see me, as I can save you money. I represent the N. of Scotland Can. Mortgage Co., The Canada Life, and others. CHAS. HULSTEN.

A. W. Gordon disposed of a car load of binder twine to the farmers of the district during the past week.

Mr. E. H. Morrow reports that his fall wheat is ready for the binder and it is evident that cutting will be general in a few days.

Miss Tilly Eagleson arrived home on Saturday evening from her visit to Saskatoon.

The young people of the Floral district held a dance in the School House on Friday evening last. They report having had a good time.

Sherwin-Williams Paint covers most, looks best and wears longest. Lauts sell it.

Fred McKay who has been living in Red Deer during the past year arrived in town recently and is at present working with J. Trea and Co.

Messrs. Ontkes and Thomas were business visitors to Calgary during last week.

Without doubt the ladies fine shoes newly opened at Wm. Urquhart's are the nicest lines ever shown in this district.

Mr. Woods who was in charge of the Alberta Pacific Elevator here last year is spending a few days in town renewing old acquaintances.

Several of the local ladies visited Calgary for the opening of the New Hudson Bay Store.

Mr. W. Pines brought to the office a twig about six inches long cut from a red currant bush in his garden upon which there were 249 currants all of good size. Why can't more farmers try their hand at small fruit growing.

Landlord: "I regret I shall have to raise your rent next year, Mr. Riley." Farmer Riley: "Bogorra, sir, I was wondering how I could raise raise it myself."

E. H. MORROW

Justice of the Peace--Notary Public

Office:
The Old Parker Residence.
Insurance. PHONE 31. Appraiser

W. B. EDWARD, Dealer in HOGS and CATTLE.

Highest Market Price Paid.

DELIVERY TAKEN AT ANY TIME.
Crossfield Alta.

Atlas Lumber Co., Ltd.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Roofing Paper, Building Paper, Brick, Lime, Plaster Cement, Sash and Doors, Moulding, Oak Dimension

WOOD and COAL ALWAYS ON HAND.

Let us give you estimates

G. P. Blanchard, LOCAL MANAGER.

You May Buy

A RANGE that you think is as good as

-THE MOFFAT-

BUT we can convince you that there is nothing better in the Stove line.

WE OFFER YOU

The "CANADA A" with High Closet and Reservoir for \$60.00

The "CANADA B" with High Closet and Reservoir for \$65.00

The "NELSON A" with High Closet and Reservoir for \$52.50

The "NELSON B" with High Closet and Reservoir for \$32.50

Come in and let us talk Good Stoves with you

W. McRory & Sons,

HARDWARE SPECIALISTS AND HEATING EXPERTS.



Why doesn't she take

NA-DRU-CO Headache Waters

They stop a headache promptly, yet do not contain any of the dangerous drugs common in headache tablets. Ask your Drugstore about NA-DRU-CO.

See a doctor.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, 123

RAVENOUS ESKIMOS

They Eat and Digest Food That Would Kill an Ordinary Man

We hear much of American dyspepsia, but there is also native dyspepsia that is even more trouble in this respect. The Eskimo defies the laws of hygiene and thrives. He eats until he is satisfied, but said never to be full, until after a short while his feast remains un消化ed. His capacity is limited by the supply and by the taste.

The Eskimo cannot make any mistake about the manner of cooking his food, since, as a rule, he does not cook it. Nor, so far as the blubber or fat of the animal is concerned, is the Eskimo to blame for his manner of eating it. Indeed, he may be said not to eat it at all. He cuts it with his knife and eats it with his hands, which are as wide as a man's. In this they are even longer, it down his throat as one might lower a rope into a well.

Despite all this the Eskimo does not suffer from indigestion. He can make a good meal of the flesh and skin of the walrus, provision so hard and gritty that it takes up the teeth of the knife must be sharpened.

The teeth of the little Eskimo child will, it is said, by those in a position to know, need a set of veneers. It is the set of veneers of an Eskimo child would meet in the form of a flint of an apple, although the hide of the walrus is from half as thick to an inch or two. The teeth are, however, as blunt as the hide of an elephant. The Eskimo child will bite it and digest it and never know what dyspepsia means.

Miller's Worm Powders were devised to help the little children who suffer from the ravages of worms. It is a simple preparation warranted to destroy stomachic and intestinal worms, and to remove the most sensitive part of the stomach or injury to the most sensitive part of the body, and to do so thoroughly and painlessly, and though in some cases they may cause vomiting, that is an indication of their power and not of any nauseating property.

On a Philadelphia paper worked Julius Kaufman a Dane, who wrote pungent editorials. Kaufman's English was impeccable, but his writing was impeccable. It seemed to have been done with a pen and a pencil and a culture. George Kennedy was the only man on the copy desk who could read it. One day Thompson came to Edith, the young shaking her head. "It's all off, he said. "I have lost my punch. I read this thing of Kaufman's with perfect ease until I got half way through it and then I don't know why. The second half of his stuff looks just like the first half but I can't read it." Thompson took the paper over to Kaufman and by Thompson came back with full of showiness in paying his bill and figures about the table service. "One thing he said," he said, "peevishly to the men."

Mrs. Jones, will you tell me why my napkin is so damp?" "Yes, Mr. Wickes," replied the landlady. "It is because there is so much water to the meal.

Air Sisters

M. Bargent, a French aeronaut, after speaking of the conditions of the atmosphere in general, brings out some points on aviator's sickness. Aeroplanes sometimes reach altitudes of ten thousand feet, and here the effects on the ear such as hissing or crackling noise are about the same as in a balloon, but the effect on the heart is quite different. The pilot is soon out of breath and he feels a special kind of uneasiness, during the descent, the heart beats are of a peculiar kind, and the accelerating. A quicker descent in a sailing flight at a speed of 1,000 or 1,200 feet a minute or even more, causes the heart to stop to sleep which has been before observed. The movements of the body are sluggish and the urine is more numerous. The larynx and the tension in the arteries is noted to be higher than the normal.

Then the Sun Grew Worse

I was a fool ever to marry you, sobbed Mrs. Winks.

My dear, said Winks, nobly,

I can not permit you to take the blame for that. It was I who was the fool ever taking you.

The mistake was not yours, but mine.

Then the Sun grew worse.

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Council Meetings

The council of the Village of Crossfield will meet in the Council Chamber over Fire Hall on the first Tuesday of each alternate month, commencing with February at 7 p.m.
By Order of the Village Council
I-52-t W. McRory, Sec.-Treas.

Lodge Cards

CROSSFIELD LODGE I. O. O. F.

No.  Meets Every Wednesday Night in the Oddfellows Hall at 8 p.m.
Visiting Brethren Welcome.
ARCHIE KNOX, C. M. S. THOMAS, Fin. Sec'y, Rec. Sec'y.

Crossfield School District No. 752
The Regular Meetings of the above School Board will be held at the School House at 10 a.m. on the first Saturday in the following months: January, March, May, July, September and November. All matters of business pertaining to this district will be attended to at this meeting.

The Office of the Sec.-Treas. is in the real estate office next the Coronie.

A. R. Thomas, Chairman.
E. S. McRory, Sec.-Treas.

U. S. BROWN,
AUCTIONEER

Sales Conducted in Town or
Country.

Post Office Address CREMONA.
Or call at the Chronicle
Office.

F. MOSSOP,
Licensed Drayman.

FOR HIRE Good Team of Work
Horses, about 2,600 lbs., by Day,
Week or longer.

Write, Phone or apply at
Atlas Lumber Co., Crossfield.

CITY
BARBER SHOP
HOT BATHS.
Cleanliness is Our Motto.
H. W. LOCKWOOD,
PROPRIETOR
Watch Repairs, etc.

Entrays.

Stray Horses.---Liberal Reward offered for the Recovery of any Horse bearing the Brand  (a half diamond) on left thigh. Notify the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, Calgary. 34

For Sale

Several Good Young Work Teams for sale. Apply to GEO. HUSER, Crossfield or phone 414, circuit 4.

HAY ON ONE SECTION OF LAND FOR SALE.---Or will arrange to put up on shares. ½ mile east of town.

Enquire at Chronicle Office.

To be Sold Cheap, Two Second-Hand BINDERS, in good condition. McCormick 8ft., Deering 6ft.

Apply to D. A. MACARTHUR.

34 Crossfield.

Lost on the Trail.

Lost on the Trail between Crossfield and Havens Ranch. GRIP. Finder please notify R. F. Bevan, Botell; or leave the same at the Crossfield Livery Barn.

LOST.

LOST---One Roan HORSE, branded H (H 6 joined) on left side, age about 9 years, weight about 1,300 lbs. Left my place about a month ago. Last seen at Barney Madden's place. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of this horse, please inform the Chronicle. J. A. HANTA.

CROSSFIELD LOCAL & GENERAL.

Mr. Harrop, Principal at Riverside Public School, Calgary is supplying as principal here until the arrival of Miss Harrop.

Miss Reid, of Madison, Wis., is visiting at the home of her sister T. J. Elliott.

T. J. Elliott was a business visitor to Calgary on Thursday.

Mr. Conrad of the Alberta Hotel, has rented the residence lately occupied by E. H. Morrow and is moving in his family shortly.

We regret to announce that W. B. Edward has decided to move his family to Calgary shortly.

The Rev. A. B. Angue, of Olds, visited at the Parsonage Wednesday and Thursday.

Wm. Unquhart has placed in stock last week a large shipment of J. & T. Bell's Ladies Fine Shoes. This make is known as the best in Canada.

The usual practice of the 22-Rifle Club was held on Tuesday evening last. The following are the best of the scores: Atkinson 50, L. McRory 45, Addis 35, G. Edward 25. Young men are cordially invited to join.

The Wrestling bout on Tuesday evening was not very well patronized, and judging from the number of volunteers who offered to try conclusions with Taylor, the champion of Canada, wrestling has not a very strong hold of the young men of this community. Chas. Smart went to the mat with him and managed to last 11 minutes.

Save coal and wood, dust and worry, and buy an oil stove at Laut Bros. See them in the window.

Birth.

On the 14th August, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Stauffer, a daughter.

Marriage.

At the residence of the bride's father Rodney School District, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. P. Berry, B.A., William A. Spooner was united in marriage to Eliza J. eldest daughter of Mr. William John McKay.

Mixed Farming

A man cannot buy a section or two of Saskatchewan land and a traction engine and make money by raising grain alone, while buying gasoline or feed requires all the productive abilities of his farm, but one can start with a quarter or a half section and enough money to buy the necessary implements and a yoke of oxen, or a team of horses, along with a cow and a few hogs, chickens, etc., and soon become independent, if he properly utilizes everything on the ground, and does not go unnecessarily into debt so as to become swamped with interest. I personally know many such men who began in this way from ten years ago, who to day are probably off, worth between \$10,000 and \$20,000, with practically no liabilities. They are mostly from Manitoba or the West. Consider the attention of the country should be given, and is being given, to farming in every branch of the business, and to bringing down the cost of producing wheat, and more attention in towns should be given to starting small industries of various kinds.---The Money Times.

All Kinds

of Job Printing

Promptly Attended

Office.

TOWN AND COUNTRY
HELP EACH OTHER

Farms and Industrial Centres are Complementary—Relations of Urban and Rural Populations

(From Winnipeg Country Life)

Man cannot live by bread alone, and a Province cannot live by farms alone or a nation by the sole industry of agriculture. Country and town are complementary—inter-dependent rather than independent. One is essential to the real progress and to the full fruition of the other.

The country supplies the town or city with its brawn and muscle, with the physical strength without which material and intellectual advancement is impossible. Most of the leading men in the business and professional life of any urban population were born in the country, and medical experts tell us that the chief disease of urban life is the loss of the physical strength which is normal vitality past the second or third generation, without recourse to life on the land. Our foremost statesmen, clergymen, physicians, lawyers, and educationalists, our most vigorous captains of industry, commercial magnates and railway builders came up from those rural districts which are an everlasting well-spring of urban vitality and manhood.

Outfit for Young People

Just here the law of compensation appears. If the farm produces red blood for the town or city, the town or city affords a convenient outlet for the red blood. Young men and women, whose avocation or ambition renders their avocation or ambition life in the country, should not give up their natural field of effort in the neighborhood urban centers. If such a center is not at hand family life suffer and ever-increasing numbers of valuable citizens and their productive capacities are lost to the country, the Province or even to the nation. If these young people can find congenial city occupations or vocations in some town or city near home they remain in touch with their own people and enlarge the purchasing capacity of such centre so far as the foodstuffs produced by the neighboring farmers are concerned. This phase of the present argument will become growingly convincing as the agricultural communities of the West take to mixed farming and the cultivation of other foodstuffs than those of the prairie Social Interdependence

There are far wider senses in which the urban centre confers vital and vitalizing benefits upon the territory contiguous to it for miles around. The town or city develops the social side of the race and affords opportunity for those activities in which human beings secure better results collectively than individually or in comparative isolation. It is only in populous places that colleges, universities and other institutions of learning and culture spring up, and for these the farmer's boys and girls could have no education beyond the training to be had in the home. But for the propagation of humanity in hundreds and thousands the nation would enjoy no development in music, painting, sculpture, architecture, in the higher civilization and finer graces of life. But for towns and cities there would have been little advancement in medical science and there would be none of those modernly equipped hospitals to which the farmer and his wife and children are glad to go for relief when stricken by disease or accident. Even religion itself would suffer for want of the living force which it requires in the theological colleges and philanthropic associations which are to be found in our cities. If some of our manufacturers and business men acquire large fortunes, many of them give freely of their substance that colleges, universities, and hospitals may minister to the farming as well as the urban population.

It stands to reason, therefore, that the greater the number of towns and cities scattered about the prairies the better for those who till the soil. Villages do not grow into towns and cities without manufacturing industries, and manufacturing industries cannot live in Canada except under the wise fiscal policy which encourages their establishment and growth in this country. This is true for the Eastern as well as for the Western Provinces.

The Massay-Harris Co., Toronto, is erecting a four-story warehouse costing \$85,000 in Calgary, Alta. It has also purchased a site for the erection of a warehouse in Lethbridge, Alta.

New 1914 Prices

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1, 1913

Model T. Runabout - \$600.00

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**Ford Motor Company
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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-
WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person in the nearest Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months residence upon the land and cultivation of a quarter-section for three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, his wife, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$30 per acre.

Domestic animals reside upon the homestead or pre-empt six months in each of six years from the date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$30 per acre. Minimum of 80 acres. Must cultivate fifty acres in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for

OVER 65 YEARS'
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TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
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HESTER HOW RETIRES

TORONTO SLUM TEACHER GIVES UP FAMOUS SCHOOL

After Thirty Years of Heroic Work Among the Children of St. John's Ward Woman, After Whom School Is Named, Lays Down Her Task. Miss How's Lieutenant, Mrs. Warburton, Will Go With Her.

There is no sorrow among butts of dried children in the up-to-date people of St. John's Ward, Toronto, the urban and foreign quartet, when at the end of the present school session, Miss How and Mrs. Warburton leave the Bloorham Street School. It is now a quarter of a century Miss How has been there teaching, guiding, helping with rare sweetness, tact and strength. Through her efforts, the poor and helpless, hungry little ones have been fed, scantly dressed ones clothed and wronged righted. She has gladly received cast-off clothing from more prosperous parents and, until the time of her ag, the poorer children have been given a plentiful supply of hot soup, bread and sometimes cakes at the noon hour.

The Hester How School is very different from the school in the Ward thirty years ago when Miss How began her work there. "Howland



MISS HESTER HOW.

walked to business through the Ward and those days used to walk over the number of children who played around the corners, developing badness. They were all Canadian boys; there was not a Jew in the Ward then. The children were all sons of officers, and boys of fifteen or sixteen years had never been to school.

Mr. Howland and Mr. Beverley Jameson used to give the school and pay for the janitor. The School Board supplied the teachers. The first school was in Mission Hall, on lower College Avenue. The next one was to Orange Hall, on Church street, then to Mission Hall on the corner of Lapalme and College. When the McCord Street School was built they moved to the Elmhurst Street School, and about a year ago they moved into the new one, just south of the new General Hospital.

Until about five years ago hot dinners were given all the children who needed it, and clothes were supplied gratis to the children of other schools.

"Friday afternoon, the last Friday of the month, was the 'Hester How day.'

Miss How said reminiscingly the other day, "and in those days we never saw a child without having an eye to what clothes he would need on Friday. But there is no need for this in the War now."

The work of Mrs. G. C. Warburton, Miss How's assistant, and of Miss Mrs. Sims has been almost equally interesting. For twenty-eight years no one boy, first in the industrial school and about a year ago they moved into the new one, just south of the new General Hospital.

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Miss How is now 80 years old.

Mrs. Vassie Rich (sentimentally), long ago says, "We cannot buy with gold the old associations."

Vassie Rich—Don't you believe it, my dear. When I was in politics I found that no one would purchase the student organization we earth.

Life.

HIS FOOLHARDY FEAT.

A Nerve Trying Climb Up the Face of a Mountain.

In his book, "Travelling and Camping in Alaska," A. M. Powell, a government surveyor, tells how one of his party was led into a most hazardous predicament. He says:

"We landed on a grassy hook at the foot of a precipice, and after supper one of the trio tried to climb to a ledge of white spruce that could be plainly seen from the camp. After an hour's hard work he reached the ledge, but it proved disappointing. He said that he could not descend without losing his hold, so he could ascend a few hundred feet but might lower himself down a draw by the help of scattering aspens above. He spent another hour in getting to that place only to discover a precipice in the path he had just reached.

"There was no chance left; he might climb to the top of the spur far above. No living man could have clung to the face of that precipice a minute if it had not been for the snow that was rooted in the small crevices. The continuous climbing until about 10 o'clock, when he had to turn down on the campfire and the water, more than a thousand feet below him. He felt a sickness come over him, so he turned his gaze to the rock wall, a foot from his face.

When he had to turn down on the campfire and the water, more than a thousand feet below him. He felt a sickness come over him, so he turned his gaze to the rock wall, a foot from his face.

He finally turned his back to the wall, put his fingers in the niches and drew himself from the rock wall, with the pressure of the departing foot, so gradually went tumbling down, down, down. The man was left clinging to his niche—hope and life above, sure death below.

Big drops of sweat stood on his forehead as he steadily worked up, and up, and with one hand while he dug the other hand down into the crevices of his body finally rested on the rock, while the other hand hung in space, without a foothold. It seemed impossible to move from that position until he saw an aspen stem, as thick in diameter as his arm, that had broken off the tree. He tried to grip it. It enabled him to pull himself up and up on the narrow bed of moss, where he thought of friends far away and his own folly.

There was but one way out and that was along a six inch ledge, 100 feet to the westward that ended on the sloping ridge. Along this a man could edge his body by holding on to the jagged places in the rock wall. He took off his shoes and set off along the sloping ridge, holding on to the jagged places in the rock wall. The third seemed barely possible.

"Well," said Robertson to his wife, "what shall we do? Jerome expects us to play it cool." "What you'll have to do it to you," said she.

The actor submitted. The first act, as he confessed, gave him a weary feeling, for Jerome is a poor reader. The second act was to be a success. The third seemed barely possible.

"Well," said Robertson to his wife, "what shall we do? Jerome expects us to play it cool." "What you'll have to do it to you," said she.

With much relishing the task was undertaken. And it was the easiest role and the best money-maker that Robertson ever had.

Forbes became real life as a painter and rumor has it that he will go to the stage to the studio.

A WELL-EARNED TITLE.

Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson Walt.

Whatever doubt there may be as to some of the titles of these plays, there can be no doubt as to Sir Forbes Robertson's. The legitimate successor of Sir Henry Irving on the English stage, he has, in his time, been almost equally to leave the stage as getting the title which, as a recognition of the drama might well have come earlier.

Forbes Robertson has always worked hard to keep the modern achievements of the English stage on a level with its highest and most powerful tradition. The first time he came to England this was as difficult as to Sir Henry Irving had the advantage of the full flower of the Victorian era in literature and art. He also got his title another time, when he was making a new nation, a new stage for the last time. Sir Beirhohn Tree, who has never been in Canada, and has cultivated the English very ingeniously, got his much earlier in life.

Kings and queens have become necessary to the drama much more than to the stage. In the days when they were regarded as knaves, the Guelph line of English sovereigns, though less strenuous in dramatic affairs than the Tudors, have always been fancied by the Queen. Sir Forbes Robertson has played before her many times. King Edward, as Forbes Robertson, probably fonder of a man than of Shakespeare. It is to the credit of King George that he has honored Sir Forbes Robertson, even on the edge of his retirement from the stage. No actor of recent times has contributed more to the best interpretation of the drama than Sir Forbes Robertson. He is a dramatic actor, a true artist.

He has given the stage its best Hamlet and has done much to keep Shakespeare on a high level without losing the dramatic spirit. He has always been a poor man. His last American success, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," was in many respects the weakest that he has done, but it was presented and it made money for the actor, which at that time he intended to use in a great revival of Shakespeare. The man of 80, who was almost a victim of circumstances, Jerome, the author, called on Robertson, asking him to read the manuscript. "My dear Jerome," said Robertson, "that is impossible."

"Let me read it to you!" said the author.

The actor submitted. The first act, as he confessed, gave him a weary feeling, for Jerome is a poor reader.

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Irish Co-operative Banks.

Many small Irish farmers and peasants who find difficulty in making both ends meet during a bad season of the year have been helped and banks introduced into restaurants. But the breakfast table is the last ditch of British conservatism. The Englishman eats bacon and eggs 300 mornings to the acre, and the last year he could afford to eat bacon and eggs 300 evenings to the acre. The English breakfast will remain as it was in the days of the conqueror.

The English breakfast is a good meal, but the English breakfast will remain as it was in the days of the conqueror.

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Confession of a Girl Graduate

A Story For Commencement

By EDITH V. ROSS

When I was a little girl there was a boy in the high school of whom great things in a scholarly way were expected. He not only stood first in his class, but showed an originality that astounded us all.

Alfred Brown was his name, and the time I first heard of him and his remarkable brain he was fifteen years old. He was then prepared to go to college, but his father would not permit him to go until he was two years older.

I was a little girl then, so when a girl throws away her doll and begins to aspire to things less childlike and more womanlike, I had two brothers, Tom and Jim—Tom a year older than Alan, and Jim a year younger. One May morning when we were sitting on the porch reading a romance, Alan Broadwell came in at the gate and asked if Tom was at home. I told him that Tom was in the house and I would go and find him.

That was all that was required of me. Alan wouldn't bestow a thought on me for a companion, and yet,

he was a child of fifteen.

He did not seem to notice that I was a girl, but when he came to the schoolroom to give an oral examination, he complimented me even more highly on my handling of my subject than before, but he seemed to be much impressed by my deficiency in handling the English language. "You come the 'to' and 'the' to 'to'?" he said, "the one meaning to receive, the other to place some thing." He gave me the grammatical construction, then asked me to give him an example. I said, "I would have into the room."

He looked at me with a mingled pity and distress and went over the ground again, which was what I wished him to do, for I had made the blunder purposely. At the end of his second example, I said, "I had down to rest."

At this he grew impatient and spoke sharply to me, whereupon I put my handkerchief to my eye to conceal tears that I could not shed. At this he turned to me not only gently, but I was rejoiced at perceiving tenderness in his voice.

One day a leading member of the faculty asked him aside and inquired as to the reason for this.

"I notice," he said, "that when you have a clash and trouble is imminent it is always with some fellow far your superior in wisdom and strength, yet you are the 'to' and the 'the' to 'to'?" he said, "the one meaning to receive, the other to place some thing." He gave me the grammatical construction, then asked me to give him an example. I said, "I would have into the room."

"Pardon me, Miss Brown," he said: "I will not be so impudent with you again. Doubtless you will earn all the credit in the schoolroom, but I have been anxious that you should acquire them because you are one of the best writers in your class. I will not call your attention to them again, but leave you to pick them up as you please."

"You mean that you're tired of trying to teach me," I wished.

"Not at all; not at all, I assure you. If you prefer it I will continue."

"Go do prefer it," I said, drying eyes that were wet and swollen from a fit of mirth.

"Please take my seat, the professor politely opening it for me, I maintaining my lugubrious countenance till it had closed behind me. Then I congratulated myself that I had made another conquest, and I was gratified to find that the seat was nearest my heart—M. A. L., or mistress of the art of love.

I blush now, years after I was aiming at this degree, at the devices, the expedients to which I resorted. During the period of my graduate studies,

according to my memory, I had a pretension to a pretension. At school I continually received the highest marks, but when I was admitted as a college student I took special pains with it—pains in two ways, the one to treat my subject as well as possible, the other to make a lot of errors in the composition. I was not the only one of this class I will say that students go to college for different purposes. Usually they go to get an education. Some go to have a good time. I went to have a good time, and when the class had gone out I went up to the professor's desk. He took up my essay and said to me:

"Miss Brown, you have a gift for writing, and it is a pity that your education is not greater. Your composition of sentences would be so deficient."

He opened my manuscript, and it was a sight to behold. There were innumerable scratches, potholes, with the tops turned the wrong way—to mark new paragraphs—written haphazard here and there with little triangles under them. Indeed, the whole ge-

say looked as if a daddy longlegs had waded through a pool of ink, then strolled over the paper.

"This is the first rule of rhetoric," the professor said, "that the opening paragraph should be pointed and not too long. It should catch the attention of the reader and direct it toward what is to follow. I would advise you to do this."

He put the tip of his pencil on one of his P's with the wrong side foremost. "I also observe," he continued, "that in a number of instances you have ended a sentence with a preposition which is unavoidable. I would recommend you to bring the difference between 'to' and 'with' to your teacher."

"I can't."

"Oh, yes, you can. It's very simple when you once catch the idea."

He went on to explain it to me, using the water he intended to about "No one will save me; I shall drown," but said instead "No one shall save me; I will drown." Then he gave me the grammar rule for it, and I said, "but he didn't drown." I was drowning and should act in accordance with my understanding of his explanation, I would certainly forbid any one to help me. But I didn't tell him so. I simply looked at him as if I were all clear.

He was certainly anxious to give me all that information, and if I had any conscience I should have been ashamed of myself that nine-tenths of it was unnecessary, I having made the errors on purpose. I thanked him at the end of his instructions and said that I would profit by his advice.

He was deceptive, for I intended to make other mistakes in my next essay that would bring about a similar interview.

And so I did. In the second occasion of our meeting he again complimented me even more highly on my handling of my subject than before, but he seemed to be much impressed by my deficiency in handling the English language.

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FIGHTING THE FLY.

If the Pest Gets In the House Has

Are Ways to Get Rid of It;

Fyreturin powder burn in a bowl

stupes a fly until you can sweep it up and burn the bowl, etc.

Light a match in the room, etc.

It is strong but makes the house smell.

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MAKING A UNIFORM

It Was For the Czar, and He

Wanted It in a Hurry.

A SCARED CRIMEAN TAILOR

When Pounced Upon by His Majesty's

General, Who Cloaked His Mission in

Mystery, Thought His Time Had Come.

By special permission of the court

authorities an amusing account is published of the circumstances attending the ordering of a military uniform by the czar from a little tailor in the Crimea.

When the imperial family came to

the annual review of the Crimean dragoons,

the czar told the colonel that he had

to store a gift for him and the regiment.

The colonel, however, was not

present at the review.

The general said in strictest se

crecy, "You must come with me."

MURRAY MURGATROYD

JOURNALIST

By Morice Gerard

(Copyright)

(Continued)

By the time they started afresh, Murgatroyd had had time to think of his plan. He had gathered them and the whip hand of Muller. He had treasonable documents in his possession. This was not the point. Murgatroyd was not concerned to smash Muller. His determination was to secure possession—for a time at any rate of the Transalpian papers. To gain the point, he had to get a seat. To gain a seat, he had to be in the first place, and in the second the appearance of Jordan in the witness box—a place he was perfectly certain the general would be compelled to enter. Muller was so he encumbered of the whole transaction as to wish the part he had played in it to be forgotten. He had to get the world through the medium of the press. On the other hand, to go direct to Muller and demand the contents of the Transalpian papers meant a plain-blank refusal, with the result probably of a personal struggle. Murgatroyd was no coward. Neither was he, a man of his word, a match for him, probably more so. There was a match in strength. The issue was at least doubtful. In any case, such a scene as at an hotel, with Tavistock Hotel, would certainly ensure an interference on the part of the authorities and they would both be locked up, to appear in the police court the following morning.

A middle course must be found; and a little reflection decided Murgatroyd what to do. Time was pressing. The following day, at least, he could not be in no longer in doubt as to the proceedings, and the tactics to be pursued by the Opposition. At Baseling stoke the fire, the contents of the evening papers were offered through the length of the train. The first political note in the Pioneer was the announcement of the terms of Mr. Thompson-Hood's agreement to the address. It ran—And to humbly pray her Majesty that the arbitration of an independent Sovereign should be resorted to with a view to the settlement of the exact boundary of the Transalpian State on its British frontier. As the Government had done its duty, arbitration, and had defined a boundary, this resolution practically amounted to a vote of censure. It was to be supported by the whole of the opposition. In addition, the Pioneer had a leading article on the first page which clearly intimated that Mr. Thompson-Hood's proposal was not only reasonable but also critical. The Pioneer, while Mr. Murray Murgatroyd shaped his pronouncements on Foreign and Colonial policy, had been up to date with the news of the Government, and especially in its attitude towards this particular item of controversial policy. The chief spokesman of the oppositional advice had submitted to the clubs—where the heat was adverse to a satisfactory majority. He had not gone over. He wobbled. Every line of the leader told its own story. Mur-

HANDS SO SORE COULD NOT SLEEP

Chapped and Cracked, Could Not Put Them in Water, Skin Red and All Swollen. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in Two Days.

Emerald, P. E. I... got my hands chapped and cracked. It would bleed. My hands the cracks would bleed. I could not put them in water or do hardy any work. The skin was red and my hands were sore. The skin so sore I could not sleep. I tried everything I could get in the drug store and all kinds of ointments, and they did no good. All I had Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They cured my hands in two days. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are the best that can be made." (Signed) C. W. Murphy, Dec. 23, 1911.

ERUPTIONS COVERED FACE

415 Hunter St., Montreal, Quebec—My one year old son was treated with Cuticura Soap and Ointment. He had a severe case of eczema and irritation, then it was like a scab. Afterwards it was an open sore with matter coming out, causing itching and keeping him up at night. I used to wash him with water covered with eruptions. After unsuccessful attempts with different remedies, I tried Cuticura Ointment, which I used one week and he was completely cured. (Signed) Mrs. J. N. Racicot, Nov. 15, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by all druggists and drug stores. For a liberal free sample, with 30¢ book, send post card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 523, Boston, U. S. A.

W. N. U. 960

struck knew perfectly well there was a counter more deeply concerned in the issue to be decided on the morrow than the editor of the Pioneer; and that was Sir Richard Hanley himself. Not that he could either the wisdom or the righteousness of the course he has taken; but in the absence of conclusive proof, both the wisdom and the righteousness were too hazy to conviction the mind of the man in the street.

The Pioneer was sitting on the still—too still, perhaps, but with a well-balanced equilibrium all the same. It was conscious of a mental bracket which ran very much after this fashion:

The Government wins—I told you so—any one could see it, we thought so. Any one we were two loyal to say so.

The Pioneer, in fact, was nothing if not astute, and it liked defeat, or quasi-defeat, quite as little as the Government or Sir Richard Hanley. A great deal would depend upon the exact meaning of the word "perfect." Editions of the Pioneer would be appearing until the Extra Special, when the night owls were preparing. The Pioneer, which now and again a soldier might have strayed into the field by that time—which was not the one for which Murgatroyd had fought—had a secret weapon, a match he had probably never had a match in strength. The issue was at least doubtful.

In any case, such a scene as at an hotel, with Tavistock Hotel, would certainly ensure an interference on the part of the authorities and they would both be locked up, to appear in the police court the following morning.

A middle course must be found; and a little reflection decided Murgatroyd what to do. Time was pressing. The following day, at least, he could not be in no longer in doubt as to the proceedings, and the tactics to be pursued by the Opposition. At Baseling stoke the fire, the contents of the evening papers were offered through the length of the train. The first political note in the Pioneer was the announcement of the terms of Mr. Thompson-Hood's agreement to the address. It ran—And to humbly pray her Majesty that the arbitration of an independent Sovereign should be resorted to with a view to the settlement of the exact boundary of the Transalpian State on its British frontier. As the Government had done its duty, arbitration, and had defined a boundary, this resolution practically amounted to a vote of censure.

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—where the heat was adverse to a satisfactory majority. He had not gone over. He wobbled. Every line of the leader told its own story. Mur-

CHAPTER IX Fresh Aly

Inspector Murphy, the head of the intelligence Department, whose existence the cynic a effects to doubt—sat in his private office, ruminating over a difficult case, which was just the occupancy of the minds of two of his three of his best subordinates. It had unravelled to a great extent, but there was a knot. The Inspector had a mind and congenital.

The head of the Intelligence Department, therefore best pleased when there came a knock at the door, followed by the announcement on the part of a police officer that the man he had been looking for had arrived.

A gentleman to see you, sir.

His card or some—quick.

13 placed a card before his superior, and said, "Mr. Murray Murgatroyd."

The Inspector's brow cleared. Murgatroyd was as nearly a friend as he could be, and he had heard of his great services, and his assistance on more than one occasion.

Show Mr. Murgatroyd in.

The Inspector, who stood up to welcome his visitor, showed that he was an exceptionally fine man physically, his position and record declared him to be mentally.

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CHAS. HULTGREN

Notary Public and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Conveyancing of all kinds of Legal Papers such as TRANSFERS, MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS OF SALE, LEASES, BILLS OF SALE, Etc. INSURANCE and LOANS my Specialty.

Houses For Rent and Rents Collected

CHAS. HULTGREN, Crossfield

SEE !!!

FOR anything in Farm Implements

A. W. GORDON,

he has a Full Line of Machinery

McCormick Binders, Mowers, Rakes, and all kinds of Hay Tools.

One International Cultivator in Stock, for working the trash out of summer fallow, this going out in a few days, come and see it before it goes.

Cushman 4-H.P. Gasoline Engine

to attach to any Cinder, a great saving in time and labour, can be used for any purpose after harvest.

I have some cheap Thrashing Outfits to offer both Gasoline and Steam, J.I. Case and 1.H.Co.'s

A. W. GORDON.

CROSSFIELD POOL AND BILLIARD HALL

A full line CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, PIPES, CONFEC-
TIONERY, Soft Drinks, Current Magazines.
Subscriptions taken for all the leading Magazines.

COLLINGS BROS., Proprietors.



Coal! Coal!

Now is the time to put in Your Winter Supply

We can supply you with Lethbridge or Taber Lump Coal at \$6.75 on the car or \$7 delivered in town. Special rates on 5 ton lots or more.

W. STUART & CO.,
GEO. BECKER, Manager.Wagons, Buggies,
PLOWS,
Cream Separators,
Grinders, &c.,

ALL SNAPS!

AT

TRCA & CO'S

A full stock of Deering Goods to choose from, to fill your wants at Right Prices and terms.

If your Farm doesn't suit you come to us for a trade.

If your Machinery doesn't suit you do likewise. All we ask you to bring is your Article and Common Sense.

Property in all parts of the Province. If you haven't what you want we'll get it. Give us a call.

TRCA & CO., Successors to G. O. DAVIS.

The Crossfield Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 per year in advance; or \$1.50 if not paid in advance. PUBLISHED at the Chronicle office, at Crossfield, Alberta, each Friday.

Business—10 cents per line first insertion; and 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Legal advertisements, 12 cents per line for first insertion; and 8 cents each subsequent insertion.

Commercial contract rates upon application.

ROBERT WHITFIELD,
PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

CROSSFIELD, ALTA., AUG. 21, 1913.

Crop Report and Prospect Aug. 15.

In a bulletin issued on August 15, the Census and Statistics Office reports that according to the returns made by crop-reporting correspondents at the end of last month the weather of July was upon the whole favourable to the growth of grain crops. The condition in the Northwest provinces were reported as generally excellent. Representing a standard or full crop by 100, the average condition throughout Canada of all wheat is expressed as 77.75, of spring wheat as 87.62, of oats as 87.45, of barley as 87.58, of rye as 85.00, of mixed grains as 89.33 and of flax as 83.85.

The percentage of the standard condition of spring wheat, barley, and rye represent the promise of yields per acre for spring wheat of six, for barley five, for rye of two and for flax seed of one per cent. above the average yields per acre of the last five years. The condition of the oat crop promises a yield equal to the average.

All the field crops of Canada on July 31, excepting only fall wheat (77.75), hay and clover (74.57) and alfalfa (76.35) are reported as having a condition above 80, the range being from 82 beans and corn for buckwheat to 89 for potatoes and mixed grains.

In the three Northwest provinces spring wheat is reported as 84.60 in Manitoba, 89 in Saskatchewan and 88 in Alberta, the other grain crops being correspondingly high, barley, especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta being 90 per cent or over. Root crops in the Nerrhwest provinces are also particularly good.

The condition of buckwheat in the Maritime provinces and in Quebec is 90 and over; but in Ontario it is down to 73.43. Flaxseed is above 80 in the Northwest provinces, and in Saskatchewan, where the great bulk of this crop is grown the percentage condition is 84.17. Sugar beet, grown for beet root sugar in Ontario and Alberto is 80.44 for the former and 92.31 for the latter province.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of fall wheat is 22.38 bushels, which for the harvested area in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia of 265,800 acres indicates a total yield of 18,482,000 bushels as compared with 16,396,000 bushels 781,000 acres in 1912. This yield is 13 per cent above that of last year.

The average yield per acre of hay and clover is estimated at 1.23 ton indicating a total yield of 9,396,500 tons 7,621,000 acres, as compared 11,189,000 tons from 7,633,600 acres or 1.47 ton per acre in 1912. Alfalfa with an average yield per acre of 1.38 ton, shows an estimated total production of 143,000 tons from 103,250 acres as compared with 310,100 tons from 111,500 acres, or 2.79 tons per acre in 1912.

"Why don't you hold your head as I do?" inquired a lawyer of a farmer.

"Squire," replied the farmer, "look at that field of wheat. All the valuable heads hang down like mine, while those that have nothing in them stand upright like yours."

Ivor Lewis

Sole Agent for the Famous

GALT COAL

Hard Coal and Briquettes always on hand.

Fire Wood. Draying
Crossfield, Alberta

FARMERS MEAT MARKET.

Under New Management

J. L. GUNSONNLY, Proprietor.

W. TIMS, Manager.

Best prices paid for all kinds of Live Stock. We also handle Butter and Eggs. Try our Noted Home made Sausage and Kettle rendered Lard.

FRESH & CURED MEAT & FISH always on hand.

Our Motto: Quality and Prices right.

Crossfield, Alta.

Alberta Hotel

CROSSFIELD,
Alberta.

Under New Management.

A HOME-LIKE HOTEL FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC

Newly Renovated
Throughout.

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